CLOSED SHELF

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DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement Demands

Jap. Gov't Withdraw Its Decision to Repeal Repat. Accord

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 25, denouncing the illegal decision of the Japanese Government to "abrogate" the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan after extending it for only one year, according to a KCNA report.

Follows the full text of the statement:

Today the Japanese Government, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, is resorting to every machination to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan.

On August 23, the Japanese Government instructed the Japan Red Cross to notify the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through a telegram of its consent to the proposal on extending the existing Repatriation Agreement for another year as it is. But a few hours later, it committed a strange act by making the Japan Red Cross notify again the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of its own illegal decision to "abrogate" the Repatriation Agreement after extending it for only one year.

This vividly exposes the crafty and sinister nature of the Japanese Government which had long been manoeuvring to destroy the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan.

In connection with this intolerable, illegal act of the Japanese authorities, the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states as follows:

As everyone knows, the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan signed in 1959 the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan on the basis of the "freedom of choice of residence and the principles of the Red Cross" and the humanitarian spirit and in accordance with the demand of those Korean citizens in Japan who desire to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The signing of this Agreement was entirely just in view of international law and international usage, moreover in view of the historical position of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Most of the Korean citizens residing in Japan are those who were forcibly taken to Japan by the Japanese militarists in the past or are their sons and daughters. Therefore, the Japanese Government is under unavoidable, legal and moral obligation to ensure the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their homeland in accordance with their aspiration and desire.

During the seven years since the conclusion of the Repatriation Agreement the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan has progressed rather smoothly and more than 86,000 Korean citizens in Japan have already returned home and they are leading a worthy new life in the bosom of the fatherland.

Still countless Korean citizens in Japan hope to return home and their number is daily increasing.

It is unquestionable that under this condition the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan must be continued in the future.

But the Japanese authorities, which had encroached in every way upon the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan at the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, have further intensified the monoeuvres for destroying the repatriation work since the conclusion of the aggressive "Japan-ROK Treaty" with the South Korean puppet regime.

The Sato Government of Japan, prompted by the political design to step up intrusion into South Korea, openly went out to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan, alleging that it "adversely affects the diplomatic relations" between "Japan and the Republic of of Korea."

By so doing, the Japanese Government is fawning upon and submitting to the U.S. imperialists and yielding to the pressure of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a pack of puppets isolated from and rejected by the entire Korean people.

This dastardly act of the Japanese Government shows clearly its crafty, double-faced nature.

What is more, the Repatriation Agreement was concluded between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan and it can never be abrogated by any side at will.

Nevertheless, the Sato Government of Japan is manoeuvring to abrogate the Repatriation Agreement unilaterally, thus gravely undermining and violating the elementary norms of international agreement and international usage.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sternly denounces such illegal act of the Japanese authorities.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people strongly demand that the Japanese authorities stop at once the machination to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan and withdraw their absurd decision.

The repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan must continue till the last applicant leaves Japan and the Repatriation Agreement be extended unconditionally. The repatriation of Koreans in Japan to their homeland is their sacred right which no one can infringe upon.

Today the broad strata of the Japanese people and public opinion in Japan are fighting vehemently against the unreasonable attempt of the Japanese authorities to block the way of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan and in demand of the unamended extension of the Repatriation Agreement. This is entirely just

If the Japanese authorities persist in their reckless act to wreck the repatriation work of the Korean citizens in Japan, defying the just demand of the Korean and Japanese peoples, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will in the future, too, fight resolutely for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

Korean Leaders Felicitate Rumania's National Day

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, sent on August 22 joint congratulatory message to Nicolae Ceausescu General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party, Chivu Stoica, Chairman of the State Council of the Rumanian Socialist Republic, and Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RPR, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of liberation of Rumania.

DPRK Red Cross Society Expresses Sympathy with Turkish Earthquake Sufferers

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on August 23 sent a telegram to the Central Committee of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, and expressed deep sympathy with the victims of the recent earthquake in the eastern area of Turkey, according to a KCNA report.

Koreans Here Demand Unamended Extension of Repatriation Accord

Over 2,000 Korean citizens in Japan on August 23 held a central meeting at the Kudan Hall in Tokyo, in opposition to the planned annulment of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan and in demand of its unconditional extension.

More than 2,000 Koreans in Japan held a central meeting on August 23 in Tokyo and voiced strong demand for the unconditional extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Koreans in Japan.

The Korean participants, men and women, voiced strong denunciation against the unjustifiable and inhumane intention of the Japanese Government to repeal the Agreement, declaring that Korean nationals who were forcibly taken to Japan for military service by the Japanese militarists during Japan's colonial rule over Korea (1910-1945), are now being forcibly deprived of the right to return to their homeland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Speaking at the rally, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), strongly condemned the insincere attitude of the Japanese Government whch decided at its August 23 cabinet meeting to abrogate the Agreement after one-year extension.

Saying that despite the Agreement concluded between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies in 1959 stipulates that so long as there is any Korean hoping to be returned, the repatriation work shall be continued, the Japanese authorities are machinating unilaterally to abrogate the Agreement, Chairman Han Duk Su declared:

Such an attitude of the Japanese authorities and their plan to destroy the repatriation work is an act of sacrificing the lofty humanitarian repatriation work for the interests of unsound political purposes.

We can by no means permit any machination to wreck the repatriation work.

We strongly demand that the Japanese authorities immediately renounce their intention to sabotage the repatriation work, ensure the right of repatriation for them and extend the current Repatriation Agreement as it is.

Then, the floor was taken by many speakers from Japanese political parties, social organizations. Famous Japanese scholars and men of art also mounted the rostrum to express support for Koreans' demand.

The meeting adopted a written demand to the Japanese Government for the unamended extension of the Agreement.

Meanwhile, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN issued a statement on August 23 and denounced the decision of the Japanese Government unilaterally to nullify the Repatriation Agreement. The statement demanded the Japanese Government agree to unconditional extension of the Agreement.

CLOSED SHELF

Dissolve "UNCURK"!

The August 19 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, carried a commentary under the headline "UNCURK must be dissolved."

It is natural, it says, that the Chilean Government decided to withdraw its members from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," a target of condemnation of the world's people and world public opinion, and recalled its delegate.

Chile's pull-out shows this bogus tool of the United States is cracking at the seams. This is another blow to the efforts of U.S. imperialism to justify its aggression on Korea by using the U.N. label, remarks the commentary, and continues:

The "UNCURK" is an aggressive tool manufactured by U.S. imperialism for getting the whole of Korea in its clutch.

The "UNCURK" has submitted its annual reports to the U.N. General Assembly already for one decade, describing the South Korean puppet regime and colonial terror rule as an "inspiring example of representative government" and the fraudulent "elections" held once every four years as a "milestone in the development of democracy."

Needless to say, all this comes from the wicked schemes of U.S. imperialism to justify the division of Korea, keep South Korea as a colonial military base, exploit the people and hatch a new aggressive plot in Korea all under the U.N. signboard.

Together with the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the fabrication of the "UNCURK" is an obstacle to Korea's unification, a wanton challenge to the sovereignty of the Korean people.

This is why all the Koreans who aspire after the self-dependent unification of the country and treasure the honour of the nation hate and repudiate the "UNCURK" serving U.S. imperialism in its aggression.

Stressing that the question of Korea's unification is a domestic issue of the Korean people and it can be solved only by the Korean people themselves, the commentary demands that the U.S. imperialist aggressors give up all the aggressive schemings made under the U.N. signboard and get out of South Korea at once and that the "UNCURK" be dissolved immediately.

DPRK Gov't Memorandum Supported

As is well known, on July 21 the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a memorandum in connection with the U.S. scheme to bring again the "Korean question" illegally to the United Nations General Assembly at its 21st session. Fully supporting the memorandum, many countries published statements and carried articles staunchly condemning the U.S. imperialists' intrigue to bring the "Korean question" again before the U.N. General Assembly and declaring that the U.N. has no right to discuss the Korean problem. Following are some of these statements and articles.

The Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation issued a statement on August 16, declaring that the United Nations has no right to discuss the Korean problem.

Voicing full support for the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the DPRK condemning the U.S. imperialists' scheme to bring the "Korean question" again before the U.N. General Assembly, the statement went on:

The SVNFL Central Committee and the South Vietnamese people most energetically denounce and reject the illegal interference in any form of the U.N. in the Korean people's internal affairs. All the unjust resolutions on the "Korean issue" adopted in the past by the U.N. must be abolished. To bring the Korean problem for discussion at the U.N. General Assembly is an odious act serving the U.S. imperialists' aggressive designs, grossly infringing upon the national right of the Korean people and fully running counter to the U.N. Charter.

A recent issue of **Czechoslovak paper "Rude Pravo"** carried an article under the headline "Korea to the Korean people," supporting the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the DPRK, according to information from Prague.

Pointing to the U.S. scheme to bring again the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session, the paper said: The "annual report" of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" is designed to camouflage the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, justify the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and vilify the DPRK.

The paper stressed: The U.N. has no right to discuss the "Korean question" in view of its Charter. The Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The August 14 issue of **Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag"** carried an article under the caption "Korean people's own affair" supporting the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the DPRK.

It wrote: Though the U.N. has annually discussed the "Korean issue," Korea still remains divided. The U.S. imperialists are to blame for this.

The article denounced the U.S. imperialists for trying to illegally bring the "Korean question" again before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people. Therefore, the U.N. has no right to deal with the Korean issue, the article stressed in conclusion.

An article of a **Mongolian paper "Khudulmur"** stressed that the U.N. has no right whatsoever to discuss the "Korean question," according to recent information from Ulan Bator. It carried an article in connection with the U.S. scheme to bring again the "Korean question" before the U.N. General Assembly at its 21st session.

The only way to solve the Korean question lies in expelling the U.S. aggressor troops and other foreign troops from South Korea, immediately dissolving the "UNCURK" and creating the possibility for the Korean people to solve their own question free from any outside interference and in a peaceful way, the article wrote.

The Mongolian people, it declared, warmly support the the July 21 memorandum of the Government of the DPRK.

Behind May 16 Coup in S. Korea

Conspiracy-Monger, U.S. CIA (Final)

Indeed, Pak Jung Hi is the husband of a daughter of Ryook Jong Kwan, a long-time agent of the U.S. intelligence organs, and was a traitor who betrayed to their death many patriots in the Ryusoo and Soonchun incidents. With this notorious past, Pak Jung Hi worked from 1949 as director of the first section of the ROK Army Intelligence Bureau and chief of the special secret agents unit, and was later hired by U.S. imperialism as a snoop. Needless to say, Kim Chong Pil too was engaged in the espionage activities of the U.S. after joining the ROK Army in 1949 till he was demobbed. Then, he worked for over 10 years in the ROK Army headquarters intelligence bureau, arresting and slaughtering communists and patriots en masse.

It was no accident that U.S. imperialism picked up such murderous secret agents as coup chieftains. As the author of *Ugly American* pointed out some time ago, a "preventive revolution," a reactionary military coup which suppresses anti-American and national salvation struggles by force, is based on the following principles: (1) It is unavoidably a secret conspiracy and needs careful selection of accomplices, (2) depends on veteran secret agents versed in secret subversive operations, (3) and depends on the selection of shameless, traitorous fascist elements.

Thus, in South Korea, U.S. imperialism picked as coup conspirators good-for-nothing people like the Pak Jung Hi clique, and the Pak Jung Hi clique were forced to perform a bad farce to hide their true natures.

Its Background and Character

So far, we have discussed who was the organizer of the May 16 coup, why the coup was needed, and how it was carried out. Now, we want to see what the coup meant.

First, the neo-colonialists became more and more shameless in their colonial rule and intensified their intelligence activities. U.S. imperialism not only kept all the coup plot in secret but also employed thorough camouflage. After the successful coup, U.S. imperialism further intensified their intelligence activities, and subsequently, the intelligence organ was extensively enlarged and strengthened so that its agents now number 370,000.

Secondly, the more reactionary and isolated the U.S. imperialist reactionaries become, the more their colonial rule depends on the reactionary militarists in its colony. The ruling circles in the South Korean puppet regime from the May 16 coup up to now have been composed of reactionary militarists and military personnel. This is proof that U.S. imperialism cannot maintain its colonial rule in present way any longer, and is confronted with a political crisis, as the revolutionary force is rapidly gaining in strength in South Korea. Therefore, the military coup in South Korea meant that U.S. imperialism was weak, isolated and incapable, and that its policies are bankrupt. When a Ghanaian politician said in this context, *in Ghana Times*, "full exposure of the CIA and fabrication of repeated military coups are the indication of defeat of American policy and not of victory," he was completely right.

Thirdly, a military coup, contrary to the intention of its organizers, results in hastening the doomed downfall of the colonial rule, though it can avert a crisis temporarily. The situation in South Korea since the coup offers a good example. The fascist oppression further aggravated the political and economic contradictions, in particular the class contradictions, strengthening the anti-American, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people. Thus, U.S. imperialism was compelled to transfer power from the military government to a civilian government though it was nominal. Even after the transfer of power to a "civilian government," the anti-American, national salvation struggle of the South Korean people has continuously increased and strengthened so that the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism there is rocking to its foundation. In due course of time, U.S. imperialism will fall into the abyss of ruin down the road it has paved.

Burmese Journalists Welcomed in Pyongyang

A visiting Burmese journalists' delegation which arrived in Korea on August 16 was welcomed at a meeting in Pyongyang on August 22, according to information from Pyongyang.

Invited to the meeting were all the members of the Burmese journalists' delegation, led by Tin Tun, Secretary of the Ministry of Propaganda.

Fervently welcoming the Burmese journalists, Chang Chul, Vice-minister of Culture, said in his speech that the current visit of the Burmese journalists' delegation to Korea would help toward strengthening friendship between the Korean and Burmese journalists, developing cultural cooperation and intercourse between the two countries and consolidating the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Underscoring that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the men of the press and culture and arts of the two countries are further deepening along with the development of the friendly ties between the two peoples, he expressed the conviction that these relations would further grow in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

Burmese journalists' delegation leader Tin Tun spoke next. He said:

We have come to this friendly country of yours to further strengthen the bond of friendship that has existed between our two countries, and to study, at first hand, the successes achieved by your country under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

He declared that short glimpses his delegation had were sufficient to convince it of the correctness of this leadership and the greatness of the *Chullima spirit*.

We have seen with our own eyes the phenomenal strides your country has made in the spheres of industry, agriculture, national culture, public health and education, he said, and added:

The achievements of the Korean people proved most conclusively that the courage and tenacity of a valiant people was something that could not be beaten by heavy odds.

We believe that the spirit *Juche* that you have established in your ideology, in economy and in defence will help you to weather all storms and win your cherished objective.

Machine Tools Made in North Korea

Universal Center Lathe Model SI-280

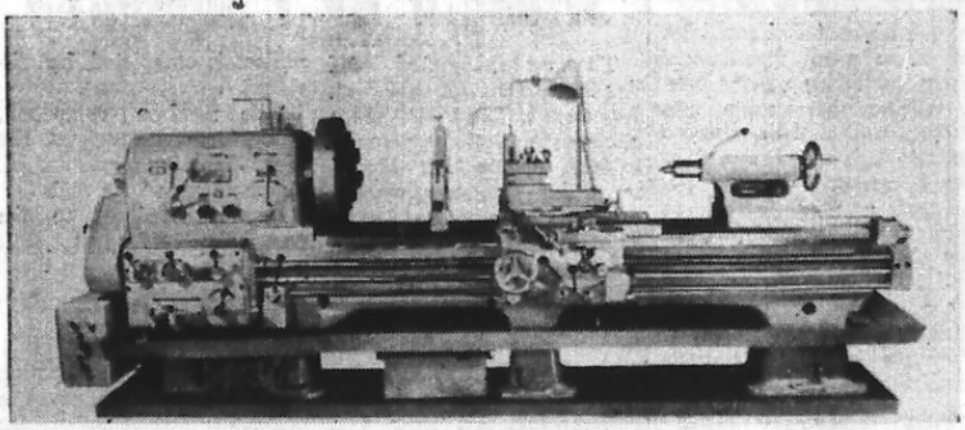


Photo shows John Davy Young, director of the Warter E. Frank & Co., Ltd., London, who, during a recent visit to North Korea, said that North Korea-Britain trade would be more brisk and promising. The shipping company has seven-year long business relations with the North Korean Foreign Shipping Company.

In this article we introduce some representative machine tools produced in North Korea. But the ones mentioned here are only two because of limited space, so we are very sorry that we are unable to satisfy our readers fully. Nevertheless, you will realize the unparalleled progress made by North Korea's machine building industry, if you read this article, with in mind the article entitled "Emergence of North Korea as Machine Builder" on page 3, 283rd issue of the People's Korea.

Universal Center Lathe Model SI-280 is one of the machine tools produced by the Koosung Machine Tool Factory (see map on page 3, 283rd issue of the People's Korea) and is designed for various turning and cutting works.

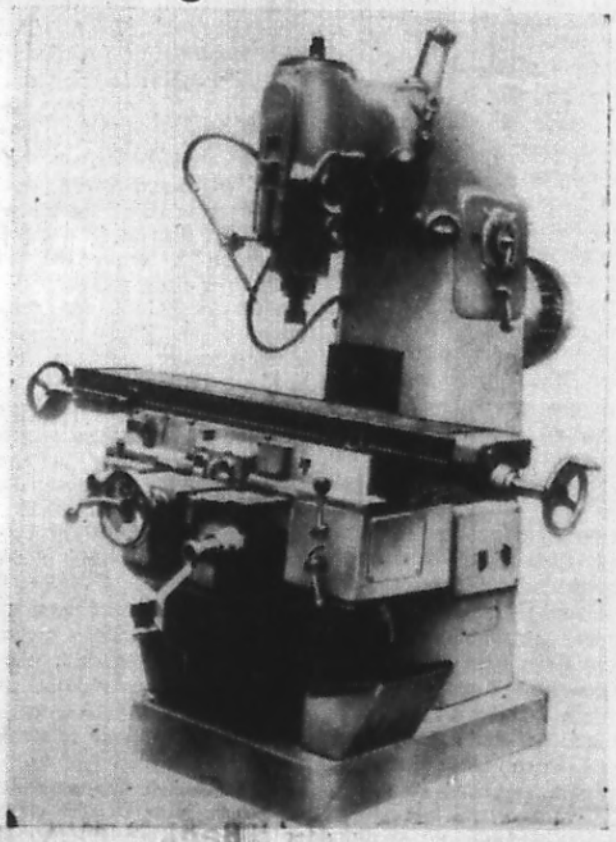
The bed of the lathe is stable enough to withstand twisting pressure during rough turning work and the automatic brake system provides the machine with smooth operation. The starting, braking and reversing of the spindle is controlled by the friction clutch. In this machine anti-friction bearings such as brass bushes, rollers, and ball bearings are used so as to absorb radial and axial impact. As a result, the machine permits smooth and steady operation, even under heavy work. The lubricating system is of a central feeding type.

These superior features of the lathe have won it wide recognition.

The milling machine model F2-250 is intended for various milling operations by means of plane, slotting, and formed cutters on the basis of single and serialized production.

When equipped with universal dividing parts, the machine can also carry out complicated milling operations on cylindrical gears, racks, spirals, cams, etc. It can do rough and fine machining of ferrous and nonferrous metal and alloy workpieces. A cutting speed computer serves to adjust cutting feeding speed to suit the workpieces to the quality and diametre of the tool and surface finish required. Starting, stopping and rapid feedings are actuated by a single lever and the feeding of the table in the longitudinal, traverse and vertical directions by the other single lever.

Milling Machine F2-250



Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (11)

The reason is that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppets know better than anyone else the truth that, when granted even elementary democratic rights, the South Korean people will voice openly their demands for the country's peaceful unification: prime example is shown in events following April 19, 1960 when the U.S. henchman and dictator, Syngman Rhee, was toppled by the people's uprising, the South Korean people gained elementary democratic rights and began demanding openly the country's peaceful unification. South Korean students stood in the van of the nation-wide demand for unification, shouting the slogan: "Let's go to the North and come to the South! Let's meet at Panmunjom and don't oppose unification!" They finally decided on May 5 to meet with North Korean students on May 20 at Panmunjom to hold a "North-South Students' Conference."

But, in a vicious attempt to nip the people's demand in the bud, the Pak Jung Hi military scamps staged a military coup d'etat on May 16, or four days before the scheduled meeting date, under the strong pressure and support of the U.S. imperialists and through the behind-the-scene activities of U.S. CIA agents.

However, the U.S., pursuing the nation-splitting policy in Korea, even upset the Moscow decision. Furthermore, while uprooting the democratic and progressive forces in South Korea, it forcibly held separate elections in South Korea on May 10, 1948 under the deceptive cover of the "United Nations" in an attempt to divide Korea as quickly as possible. (See the next part (IV) for details on the U.S. nation-splitting policy)

* The September 17, 1947 issue of the *New York Journal and American* quoted an "authoritative source" of the U.S. State Department as saying that the U.S. was now planning to "set up a U.S.-backed government in South Korea in an aim to gain the other half of Korea, north of the 38th Parallel, as soon as possible."

The U.S. tried, and is now trying to conceal its imperialistic nature as a vicious neo-colonial ruler and as an aggressive machinator against Asian nations, under the name of the "U.N."

(III) S. Korea's Rejection of Independent Unification and Its Subordination to U.S.

The successive South Korean rulers not only have rejected the independent unification proposals repeatedly made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, but also stifled by force the voices of the South Korean people for independent, peaceful unification of the country.

Discarding the independent stand to solve the Korean question by the Korean people themselves, relying on the internal forces of the nation, the South Korean rulers have insisted that the U.S.-centered "United Nations" interfere in the Korean affairs.

Why have the South Korean regimes insisted on the need for U.S.-centered intervention in the domestic affairs of Korea, and why cannot the South Korean side take an independent stand on Korea's internal affairs? The only reason is that the successive South Korean regimes have been cooked up by the U.S. imperialists as their ruling machines for neo-colonialist domination over South Korea and turned into a springboard for U.S. aggression against the northern part of Korea, China, the Soviet Union, and accordingly South Korea has been subjugated to the U.S. politically, economically, in order that South Korea may serve the U.S. imperialistic aims to the greatest possible extent.

Since the start of its military occupation of South Korea on September 7, 1945, the U.S. would'nt give independence and freedom to the Korean people and has pursued the policy of bisecting the country and turning South Korea into its colony and strategic military base.

In December, 1945, the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow decided to create Korea as an independent state with a homogeneous nation as quickly as possible. For this purpose, the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission was organized in Seoul and its meetings were held in 1946 and 1947.

Military Subordination

After forcing the May 10, 1948 separate elections on the South Korean people, the U.S. launched a desperate campaign to propagandize South Korea as an "example of democracy" aiming at giving "legality" to the matters that were to arise between the U.S. masters and the South Korean puppets.

In August of 1948, the U.S. forced the South Korean Syngman Rhee puppet "government" to conclude the temporary "ROK-U.S. Military Treaty" in order continuously to station its troops in South Korea.

In October of 1953, or only three months after the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. forced the South Korean Syngman Rhee puppet regime to conclude the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty" and tried to camouflage the permanent stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea under the label of forcibly attached "legality" to the "Treaty."

Article IV of the "Treaty" says:

"The Republic of Korea grants, and the United States of America accepts, the right to deploy United States land, air and sea forces in and about the territory of the Republic of Korea as provided for by the Mutual Treaty."

(To be continued)

S. Korean Workers at U.S. Military Organs Putting Up Vigorous Struggles

According to South Korean press reports, South Korean workers hired at U.S. military installations are putting up vigorous struggles for their living right. During a week from July 18 to 23, they staged demonstrations and sit-downs in demand of increased wages, conclusion of collective contracts and improvement of their working conditions. Over 30,000 workers affiliated with the "Foreign Organization Employes Union" threatened to call a general strike. They have been fighting for over one year against the U.S. occupation army. They have waged various forms of struggle such as strikes, demonstrations, collective resistance and even bloody clashes with U.S. troops. An aggregate of over 130,000 employes waged struggles on more than 40 occasions this year. The struggle has been further expanded as the U.S. imperialists are stepping up war preparations in South Korea and intensifying the suppression and exploitation of the workers. This year, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique raised the prices by 10.6 per cent and various fees by a maximum of 300 per cent while pegging down the wages of workers hired at the U.S. units at the 1964 levels.

Under the pretext that South Korea is in a "virtual state of war," they are denying the workers their rights to association and strike and other elementary rights. However, this only serves to arouse the political consciousness of the workers hired at U.S. army organs. They are strengthening joint action and ties among union organizations. In January of this year, over 1,200 Korean guards for U.S. units in the Inchon area staged a sympathy strike to support the striking colleagues in the Boopyung area and in April, more than 2,000 workers in the Pajoo area joined the strikers in the Moonsan area. In July, some 600 workers in the Inchon area went to join the workers in the Boopyung area who called a general strike.

In the course of these struggles, the national consciousness of the workers was increased. They stood up against national contempt and persecution and demanded punishment and expulsion of those who manhandled them, including vicious foremen. They also came into direct scuffles with Yankee soldiers. Dismayed, the U.S. army authorities have appointed a new officer in charge of the employees union in the U.S. Eighth Army and taken suppressive steps by arresting or dismissing leading strikers. However, they are keeping up their indefatigable struggles.

Review of Recent Struggles

* Some 1,500 workers engaged in cargo loading and unloading work at the Pusan Wharf on August 18 decided to launch a labour dispute with their management, demanding a 70-156 per cent increase in their wages. Their average monthly salary is 3,400 won.

* Also that day, workers engaged in repairing a shooting range belonging to the U.S. Seventh Division in South Korea held a demonstration in front of the Police Station of Uijungboo, north of Seoul, in protest against a fraud by the superintendent of the police station, a report from South Korea said. According to the report, in November last, the police superintendent, hand in glove with U.S. army officers, swindled out of the workers a total of some 200,000 won as "guarantee money" needed for securing their present positions which he had promised to procure for them. Since then, the workers had been forced to work at the shooting range for more than half a year, without receiving salaries, the report said.

* On the previous day, some 40 workers employed by the Daihan (ROK) Housing Corporation in Yungdeungpo, Seoul, stormed an office room at a construction site and destroyed window-panes, desks and other furniture in the field office room, with shovels, clubs and stones in their hands, a radio report from Seoul said. They resorted to this violent action in demand of an increase in their wages. The Yungdeungpo Police Station dispatched the chief of its anti-violence section to the scene immediately after the violence had broken out. He was knocked down by club-wielding workers, the report said. Alarmed by the development of the incident, the puppet police authorities dispatched 10 more armed plainclothesmen to suppress the workers. Thirteen of the workers were arrested on the charge of violence or interference with the execution of police duties.

"Snook" Visits South Korea

The U.S. nuclear submarine "Snook" arrived at the Chinhae Naval Base, South Korea, from Hongkong on the morning of August 19 for a two-day visit, according to reports from South Korea.

Commenting on the "Snook's" recent visit to the No.1 South Korean naval port Chinhae, a North Korean radio report said that "it is a link in the chain of the U.S. plan to step up tension in Korea."

"ROK" Air Force to Up Its Strength By 1 Sqnadron

The newly appointed "ROK Air Force Chief of Staff," on August 23, told his first press conference that he planned to beef up the "Air Force" strength by one combat squadron by early next year. The squadron, about 4,000 men strong, is part of the "ROK" military forces increases already agreed upon between the Governments of South Korea and the U.S. The new "Air Force Chief" said that between late this year and early 1967, five new radar sites would be constructed to increase "ROK" "defence" capacity. In reference to the need for expanded military air transport, he said he planned to promote the current transport group to wing status within this year. The "Air Force" will fly C-54's to Vietnam beginning in October when military transport and pilot training for the project is completed, he disclosed.

"We need a competent, alert force throughout the year. We also need skilled, dedicated men," he said.

He was appointed to the post, effective August 1, this year.

Exercise Set for Reservists

An emergency mobilization exercise will be conducted in September and October for 16,000 reservists of the "ROK Army and Marine Corps." The exercise was approved at a meeting of chiefs of the conscription offices held at the "Defense Ministry" on August 18.

The meeting also decided to thoroughly prevent conscription evaders, whose number has increased sharply since the dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam.

More "ROK" Technicians to Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique on August 19 transferred 50 more technicians to an American company in charge of military construction work in South Vietnam, according to press reports from Seoul.

By the end of July, over 5,600 South Korean workers and technicians had been taken to military construction sites in South Vietnam, South Korean papers reported.

Under a contract with the Yankees, the Pak clique plan to hand over before October 4,000 more workers and technicians to the "RMK-BRJ" company of the United States in South Vietnam.

120 "Karate" Experts to Vietnam

The "Director of the South Korean Office of Labour" said on August 17 that he had received a request to dispatch 120 Korean "karate" black-belt holders among the discharged soldiers to South Vietnam through the "Ministry of National Defence," a report from Seoul said.

The "Labour Office" said that the request had come from an American construction firm RMK (Raymond-Morrison-Knudsen). The firm plans to employ the Korean "karate" experts in training guards who are to work as RMK military work sites in Vietnam and whose job is to suppress labour disputes launched by South Korean workers and engineers employed by the firm.

Engaged in the work on constructing and repairing harbours and air fields in South Vietnam, the American firm has also a plan to employ some 4,000 South Korean workers within this year, in addition to several thousand of South Korean workers who had already been sent to South Vietnam as its employes.

Japanese Militarism Serving U.S. Policy of Aggression

"THE U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and Japanese militarism" is the headline of an article of the latest issue of Keunroja, the theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Quoting Premier Kim Il Sung's words that "Japanese militarism which is being revived by the U.S. imperialists is raising its head as a dangerous aggressive force in Asia," the article says:

The revival of Japanese militarism has been an important component part of the Asian aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists since World War II. They count on the strategic position and abundant man-power resources of Japan, her advanced industry, notably the great potential of her war industry and her experience in barbarous aggression. For this purpose, they have gone to great pains to nurse the Japanese militarist forces as a "shock brigade" for Asian aggression in flagrant violation of the Potsdam Declaration and Resolution of the Far Eastern Commission which lay down basic principles regarding the guarantee of Japan's democratic development and demilitarization.

Defining U.S. policy toward Japan after latter's surrender in a letter to MacArthur on August 26, 1945, the U.S. Defence Department stated that the U.S. policy would be enforced through the Government machinery of Japan including the emperor. MacArthur declared at that time that the emperor of Japan was a war potential better than 20 motorized divisions. Of the 664,000 military bureaucrats who deserved to be purged, only one per cent had been "expelled" by the end of 1947. But even this punitive measure was totally withdrawn with the outbreak of the Korean War.

Japan's rearmament by the U.S. imperialists became all the more undisguised after 1948, and the Korean War marked a new turning-point.

Timing with the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists set about forming regular armed forces in Japan and made vigorous efforts to convert her into a military and supply base. Then came the San Francisco Separate Peace Treaty and the U.S.-Japan "Security Pact."

The militarization of Japan entered its new stage with the conclusion of the new "Security Pact" in 1960. Through it, the U.S. imperialists involved Japan in their nuclear strategic system and established a U.S.-Japan joint operation system. The U.S. imperialists provided a huge amount of military and economic "aid." Besides placing "special" orders with Japan during the Korean War, they offered her 2,100 million dollars from 1946 to 1951, thus helping the Japanese monopoly capitalists lay a foundation for war industry, and from April 1951 to June 1962, they offered 1,400 million dollars in military "aid."

Seeing coincidence of interests in the U.S. imperialists' policy, the Japanese militarists have gone ahead with the consolidation of the foothold of militarism.

Today, the "Self-Defense Forces" of Japan is 300,000 strong and its firing and mobile power increased five and eight times each as against the pre-war scale.

The "Third Plan for Readjustment of Defense Capacity" (1967-1971) is designed to switch over to nuclear rocket armament and an offensive arms system.

The Japanese monopoly capital, the economic foundation for the revival of militarism, has rapidly grown: Today, Japan's industrial output is more than five times the pre-war level in 1936 and 1937.

The proportion of heavy and chemical industry has shot up and on this basis the domestic production of military planes, missiles and other weapons for the "Self-Defense Forces" is rapidly rising.

The command of the "Self-Defense Forces" is completely held by ex-officers of the "Imperial Army" and various reactionary organizations with a total membership of eight million have been revived.

Most of the brass hats are former militarists or bureaucrats who are financed by monopolies, the Liberal-Democratic Party and Government organs.

TODAY, the Japanese militarists are trying

(Continued on page 5)

6th Session of 7th CHONGRYUN C.C. Calls for

Renewed Efforts to Promote Korea's Unification; Defend Koreans' Democratic, National Rights

The Sixth Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) was held in Tokyo for three days from August 18.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Association made a report at the meeting.

The meeting discussed measures for defending resolutely the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan including the citizenship and the right to return to their homeland and for further intensifying the struggle for speeding up the independent unification of Korea, to cope with the situation in which the reactionaries in and outside Japan have become all the more wanton in their attempt to obstruct the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The meeting adopted a message addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

It unanimously adopted a letter to the Japanese Government demanding it stop national discrimination against and persecution of Korean nationals in Japan and to guarantee all their democratic, national rights.

Stressing that the Japanese authorities must ensure for Korean citizens in Japan the right to return to their homeland, **Point 1** of the letter says:

The Japanese Government must give up its absurd attempt to use the question of humanity for political purposes and immediately take measures for extending the Repatriation Agreement for another year, without amendment, as proposed by the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Point 2 of the letter demands the Japanese Government drop its plan to enforce a "foreigners' school education system" directed against the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan and fully guarantee their right to national education.

Point 3 says that the Japanese Government must recognize the complete freedom of regular travel by Korean nationals in Japan to their homeland, their urgent aspiration that must be attained from a humanitarian standpoint.

Point 4 states that the Japanese Government must accede to the just demand of Korean citizens in Japan for the change of their "ROK nationality" to Korea nationality.

In the concluding part, the letter strongly demands the Japanese Government fully ensure for Korean citizens in Japan the right of employment and for Korean traders and industrialists freedom of business activities and take immediate measures against the recurrence of cases of encroachment upon their human rights, murder, injury and assault.

Japanese Militarism...

(Continued from page 4)

to revise the existing Constitution for overseas dispatch of "Self-Defense Forces" troops and frantically whipping up militarist and revanchist ideas through all the propaganda media at their disposal.

Today, revived Japanese militarism is all the more dangerous because it is linked with and subjected to U.S. imperialism, mainstay of world reaction and mastermind of aggression and war.

It has been customary with Japanese militarism to invade its neighbouring countries with the backing of a more powerful imperialism than itself.

Now the Japanese militarists have turned over the whole of Japan to U.S. imperialism as its nuclear strategic base directed against the socialist countries and national liberation movement in Asia and as a midway station for the Vietnam War and are directly participating in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

After concluding the "Japan-ROK Treaty" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, they are out to frame up a "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and are scheming to realize the "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" plans, taking a hand in the U.S. policy of aggression against Asia.

In the diplomatic sphere, the Japanese ruling circles are shielding the U.S. policy of aggression.

Saying that it is not right to overlook the military, diplomatic and financial subjugation of Japan by the United States, while overemphasizing the capacity of Japanese monopoly capital for international rivalry in the post-war period, the article writes:

The view that ignores the subordinate character of Japan is to overrate the U.S.-Japan contradictions and to underestimate the danger of Japanese militarism.

U.S.-Japan contradictions may grow further in the future. But what comes to the fore at the present stage is the identity of their interests rather than their contradictions.

Today, when the Asian situation has radically changed, the U.S. imperialism cannot realize its policies of aggression and war in Asia and the Far East without the help of Japanese militarism, and, conversely, the latter cannot achieve its aggressive ambition without the support of the former.

Hence, struggle against Japanese militarism is a link in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

If Japanese militarism is left alone, this will result in strengthening the position of U.S. imperialism. People of the world should pay due attention to the struggle against Japanese militarism as well as to the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

140th Repat. Ship Leaves for Chongjin

The 140th repatriation boat on August 26 left Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, taking Korean citizens in Japan on board after its two-day stay in the Japanese port where it arrived on August 24. Prior to its departure, a meeting was held on the wharf to send off the boat, with the participation of all the members of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, as well as Korean and Japanese people in Niigata Prefecture and from other prefectures, some 500 in all.

At the farewell meeting, Pak Yung Shik, Chief of the delegation, delivered a speech in which he said as follows: The Japanese Government's plot to sabotage Koreans' repatriation work is arousing daily stronger denunciation from Korean people in Japan and from ever wider sections of the Japanese people. As the repatriation work is a humanitarian work, it must be continued so long as there is a Korean desirous of being returned to his country. We are firmly convinced that Japanese people will render further and tronger support to Korean people struggling the guarantee of the c ntinuation of the lofty work.

The repatriation ship leaving Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, amidst the warmest cheers of Korean and Japanese senders-off. The ship arrived at the Japanese port for the 140th time on August 24 to take Korean citizens to the DPRK. (August 23)

Japanese People Struggling for Repat. Pact Extension

View of the joint meeting by 52 Japanese political and social organizations to demand unamended extension for a further period of the Repatriation Agreement of Korean Nationals in Japan (August 22, Tokyo)

At a Cabinet meeting on August 23, the Japanese Government decided to terminate the current Agreement with the DPRK on the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan to their home country, after the extension of the Agreement for another year from November 12. This decision opened a floodgate of denunciations sharper than ever before by both Korean and Japanese people throughout this country. The Communist Party of Japan, the Japan Socialist Party and the Japan-Korea Association, as well as many other political and social organizations issued statements or adopted resolutions in which these organizations, referring to the unjustness of the Government's decision, strongly demanded that the Koreans' Repatriation Agreement be extended unamended and indefinitely so long as there is a Korean in Japan desiring to return to the DPRK.

Earlier, on August 22, opposition political parties and many democratic and social organizations decided at their joint meeting to demand an indefinite extension of the Agreement. Among these organizations, 52 in all, were the Communist Party of Japan, the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan-Korea Association and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo). Immediately afterwards, their representatives met with Toshio Kimura, assistant director of general affairs in the Prime Minister's Office to deliver their joint resolution.

Also that day, representatives of the Japan Mothers' Convention, together with some 130 representatives of political and other organizations in seven prefectures, made a round of visits to the Government authorities and demanded an indefinite extension of the Agreement.

Letters from Abroad

The following is a letter we have recently received from Mr. Resther Brinch, member of the Danish delegation which participated in the 12th World Conference Against A and H Bombs held recently in Japan: —**Ed.**

Before I came over to Japan, I used to think of Japan as a democracy, following on the whole, or at least like Denmark trying to follow the principles laid down in the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. I have been astonished therefore to find that a minority living in Japan like the Koreans have certain restrictions placed upon them by the Japanese Government, restrictions that do not only contradict the principles of the human rights, but also seem quite unnecessarily to humiliate the Korean people living and working in Japan.

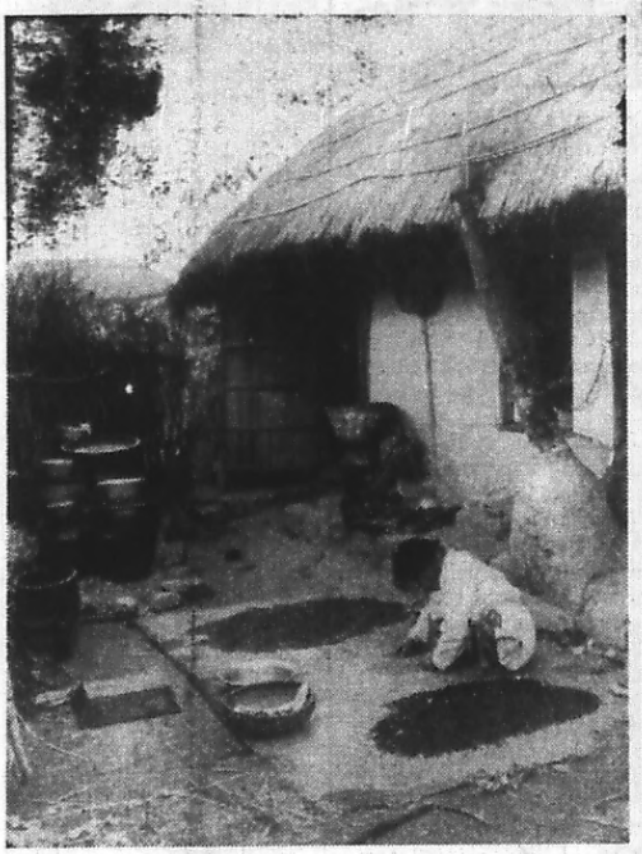
Sure, North Korea is a socialist country and Japan a so-called free democracy like my own country; but I cannot see what danger there might be for Japan in letting people belonging to minorities go and visit their country and come back again to take up their work in Japan.

Japan is not a backward country except for restrictions of that kind — and for the planned "Bill for the Partial Amendment of School Education Law," which seems to aim at suppressing the Korean minority in as far as it would suppress the Korean schools in Japan.

I am sure that very broad circles of the Japanese people and its youth will support Koreans in their struggle for the human rights that are being recognized by people of good will all over the world, and I hope that the Japanese Government will not arouse further indignation by passing the planned bill for amendment of school education law.

Same Old Home, But People Treated Harshly

The following is part of a travel note by Mr. Yoon Kwang Tae, a Korean resident in Japan, who recently has been to his native village in South Korea after the lapse of 30 years.



Even in this shabby farm-house, made of mud and thatch, people still have to live. But the question is that such a centuries-old tragic scene is ubiquitous on S. Korean soil, in spite of the U.S. occupationists' and their placeman Pak Jung Hi's clamor of "Priority-to-Agriculture Policy."

Boiled Rice A Rarity

The aeroplane covered the distance between Haneda and Kimpo Airport in 100 minutes. It seemed to me unbelievable that I had lived in an alien land for 30 odd years at a distance of less than two hours from my native place. But on alighting from the plane, the cheery thoughts of my dear old home began to be blasted.

"Please, money" "Please, a cigarette, sir!" so begged me for alms a number of children extending their feeble arms at street corners here and there, children who ought to be unruly at their most innocent and mischievous age and who ought to be given only the joy of living.

My dear home, but it brought me nothing but disillusion.

Not that I had been ignorant of hard life in South Korea, but the harsh realities there were more than I had expected.

I stayed in South Korea for about a month and spent most of the time in my native place.

It need hardly be said that South Korean people suffer from the deepest distress inasmuch as their annual per capita income is on the world's lowest level o 70 dollars (25,200 yen in Japanese currency). And it seemed to me that peasants were the most miserable among others.

Many relatives, congratulating me on my coming home after several decades' separation, set a good table for me. They treated me to boiled rice.

I was heartily glad to enjoy the hospitality of kind village people, for I know they usually eat only boiled barley or potatoes save on the New Year's Day and the Feast of Lanterns.

My relatives, they say, are rather wealthy in the districts. If so, what need is there to tell about other peasant families there? I often heard my old friends and poor village folk complain, "I want to eat to my heart's content," and "I'd like to let my kids have their fill."

Runaway Prices

How odd it is that peasants are unable to make a living while living in farming area and that a granary like my native place is in great want of grains!

And so, I asked village folk why they could not eke out a living in spite of hard work.

It is because, they say, the prices of grains (the "government's" buying price) have been declining heavily whereas the other prices are skyrocketing.

It was thoughtless of me to have expected that the livelihood of South Korean peasants would have been more or less improved thanks to the Pak Jung Hi clique's policy of "giving priority to the development of agriculture."

People there say that this fall in the grain prices is due to the "government's" plan to buy rice from peasants at low prices and to sell grains to consumers at high prices, and is due to the "government"-imported surplus flour from the U.S.

At present, peasants in South Korea get no more than 700 yen for 5 *dwe* (about 9 liters) of rice. This amount of money was sufficient to buy several suits of clothes in days gone by, but that is now not enouth to buy even ordinary utensils.

Meanwhile, money takes wing and flies away.

Even the price of fertilizer is higher than that of rice.

During my stay villagers were making so much ado about the so-called "government-issued fertilizer" (Peasants are forced to buy this fertilizer through "agricultural cooperative associations," which is the puppet government's exploiting system). But all the same, most peasants could not afford to buy it. The fertilizer issued by the "agricultural cooperative association" costs 3,000 yen a bale (50 kg), while peasants can purchase it, if through private dealers, at a price one-fifth as low as that.

No wonder the peasants want to buy the "government" issued fertilizer, for they have only to pay for half the price (and the other half on credit). Yet the poverty-stricken peasants can not afford this.

By the way, Japanese fertilizer has recently taken the place of U.S. made one that used to meet domestic need.

Does fertilizer cost so high? Suppose we have 10 *majigi* (1 *majigi* is a field wide enough to be planted with 18 liters of seeds) of paddy fields. Fifteen bales of fertilizer will do for that area. Or 45,000 yen at most in money (when buying the "government"-issued fertilizer, 22,500 yen) will be enough to cover the expense. But those living in this village, for the most part, have not even such a small amount of money.

Heart-rending Tragedies

Then, how about their income? According to my old friends, around 20-30 bales of rice are harvested from a 10 *majigi* rice-field. The total sum they get by selling the grain amounts to no more than 90-140 thousand yen. From this sum, they have to deduct the cost of fertilizer, clear off the heavy debt they owe all the year round and pay for the costs of seeds, insecticides and herbicides, and the rent for pumping engines at the "association" and what not.

In addition, they are bound to pay some 50 kinds of miscellaneous taxes in the names of contributions or funds. Then, what is the balance? Is there any profit instead of debt left in the hands of the village people?

Also, the peasants' meager living is well mirrored in the price of fish.

The price of herring the size of a palm is about 150 yen and that of codfish 700-1,000 yen.

Few peasants, who seldom get even a 100-yen bill, can afford to buy fresh fish.

They say if a five-member family buys grains with that 150 yen instead of buying herring, they can get along for four days.

People in the village said angrily: "The reason why the fish is so high in price is that Japan's fishing boats have been catching fish at random in the Korean seas since the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was concluded.

In my youthful days, things were a little better than today.

We would drink a bowl of *makkulli* (Korean native wine) with a slice of pork at a public house in the market. During my trip this time I saw many people thronging the market place as before, but few at public houses.

Such being the case, a train of misfortunes are occurring in my native place.

Some people quit the village never to return, and others commit suicide, unable to repay their growing debts.

When I was leaving for Japan after a 20-day stay in South Korea, an old friend said in a whisper: "We must hasten the day of the country's unification. We must see the day..."

All Korea Art Festival Proposed

Pyongyang is now the arena of the national song and dance festival, the national folk dance festival and the national song and dance contests marking the 21st anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of Korea.

Of particular note in this year's festival is the strong national flavor in musical melodies and dance rhythms.

Interviewed by a KCNA reporter, Ryoo Eun Kyung, a jury member of the festival, said she was sorry that no South Korean artists could take part in the festival.

She went on :

From days gone by, the arts of Korea have been developed by the joint efforts of all the artists of the country.

But owing to the 21-year long artificial division of the country by the U.S. imperialists and their continued occupation of South Korea, artists in the North and the South cannot visit each other and the arts of a single nation are forced to take different courses of development.

In North Korea, national arts have been brought to full bloom worthy of the name of "Golden Art" thanks to the correct literary and art policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

Classical Korean operas such as the "Tale of Choonhyang" and the "Tale of Simchung" which are expressive of the beautiful virtues and lofty humanity of the Korean people have been developed in conformity with popular sentiments of our era. Meanwhile, the classical opera style is widely adopted in portraying the revolutionary heroes of our age.

People of the world call the Korean art "Golden Art" or "Diamond Art" and Korea a "Country of Arts."

No doubt that if artists in the North and the South pool their strength, Korean art would be developed onto a higher stage.

But this has not been realized yet owing to the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

The artists in the North attended the World Youth and Students Art Festival many times and made many performance tours to socialist countries, Southeast Asian and African countries.

But they could not perform in the southern half of their own country.

Such an abnormal situation must no longer continue.

For an even development of national arts, the artists should be allowed to travel between North and South freely to see for themselves each other's successes and exchange experience with each other.

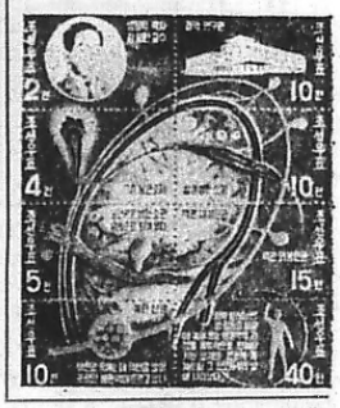
In conclusion, Ryoo Eun Kyung said:

If they think it hard to hold an all-Korea art festival right now, we propose that the artists in the North and the South meet in Seoul, Pyongyang or Panmunjom and discuss professional questions and exchange experience.

New Postage Stamps

A set of eight new stamps on the "Kyungrak system" has been issued in commemoration of the great scientific feat of the Kyungrak research collective led by prof. Kim Bong Han, doctor of biology and people's prize laureate.

Pictured in multi-color on the green background of stamps are separate structures of the Kyungrak system existing in the living body. The set contains "Superficial Bonghan Corpuscle," "Bonghan Sanal," "Profound Bonghan Corpuscle," "Intravascular Bonghan Duct" and the fuctions of the "Kyungrak system" as well as a circular-inset picture of prof. Kim Bong Han and an outside view of the Kyungrak Academy.



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